plete list of Jefferson county plants, trusting to Mr. Young's botannical acuteness, I included this species at the same time following him in the mistake, which was merely an oversight on his part, of putting the time of flowering in May and June. Now it has been discovered again in reasonable abundance, specimens have been made, and our title to it is without a flaw. It is barely in full flower this 6th day of August, thus confirming the date given in Gray's Manual. It is possible that it has been passed repeatedly for *Lycopus*, which it sometimes resembles at the first blush, but the much larger whorls and flowers, and the entire leaves soon separate it from that, and a glance at the developed corolla at once carries us far away from the *Labiatæ*.—J. M. C.

Notes on the Flora of Clinton County, Mo.—It was the privilege of the writer to spend a few weeks of the past summer on the prairies of North-western Missouri, and the list of his collection, together with some brief notes are presented to the readers of the Gazette.

The country is now nearly all under cultivation, so that tracts of unbroken prairie occur only here and there, in areas of 80 or 160 acres. The water courses, from Clinton county south to the Missouri river, are heavily wooded. An old resident informed me that when she came to the county forty-seven years ago, not a stick of timber was to be seen where now oaks and elms from six inches to two feet in diameter, stand so thick on the ground that it is impossible to drive through the forest without clearing. Certainly tree-growth in that county must have been very rapid!

Three-fourths of the timber trees belong to the genus *Quercus*. *Q. imbricaria*, Mx., forms about one-half of the Oaks and *Q. rubra*, L., nearly a fourth; while *Q. alba*, L., *Q obtusiloba*, Mx., *Q. macrocarpa*, Mx., and *Q. Prinus*, L. var. *acuminata*, Mx., make up the remainder. The flora of the woods is strikingly similar to that of Southern Indiana, consisting as it does of such species as *Geum strictum*, *Mimulus alatus*, *Gerardia flava*, *Desmodium acuminatum*. *Phryma Leptostachya*, etc.

The collection during July and a part of August embraced the following species:

Polygala incarnata, L., seems to be very scarce. Only one specimen was secured.

Trifolium pratense, L. Two heads were obtained having the flowers perfectly white—not even a rosy tinge about them.

Psoralea floribunda, Nutt., scarce. Half a dozen specimens were found, growing in a clump of Post Oaks.

Petalostemon violaceus, Mx. and *Petalostemon candidus*, Mx., very abundant on open prairie. The later comes into bloom about a week earlier than the former and has a shorter season.

Amorpha canescens, Nutt. Plentiful. Certainly the supposition that this plant indicates lead ore becomes false here.

Baptisia leucantha, T. & G. So common that it becomes a troublesome weed in cornfields and pastures. Racemes often 3 feet long.

Baptisia leucophæa, Nutt. Common in rich pastures.

Potentilla argyta, Pursh. Gray says "common westward," but only one plant was seen.

Lythrum alatum, Pursh. Common in pastures and by roadside.

Eryngium yuccæfolium, Mx. Abundant.

Liatris pycnostachya, Mx. Low grounds; very common.

Solidago Missouriensis, Nutt. The earliest Solidago.

Silphium laciniatum, L. Not scarce.

Silphium integrifolium, Mx. More abundant than the last. There seem to be two forms of this species. One is typical except that the stem is not "4-angular" but perfectly round. The other is much more slender, the stem "4-angular and grooved." the

upper leaves ovate-lanceolate, lower lanceolate inclining to spatulate. Comparative measurements of lower leaves, as follows.

First Form.—Length, 4⅝ inches; Gr. width, 2 1-17; width, 1 inch above base 1⅞.

Second Form.—Length, 6 inches: Gr. width, 1 1-16; width, 1 inch above base, ⅜.

Of the second form all but a few of the upper pairs of leaves are conspicuously narrowed toward the base. The stem and leaves are too rough to be referred to the variety *lævc*.

Echinacea angustifolia, DC. Rather rare.

Rudbeckia subtomentosa, Pursh. Abundant.

Coreopsis palmata, Nutt. Tolerably abundant.

Dysodia chrysanthemoides, Lag. Entirely too common along roadsides where it exhales its offensive odor.

Cacalia tuberosa, Nutt. Grows abundantly in wet places.

Plantago Patagonica, Jacq., var. *aristata*, Gray. Very common along roadsides. The var. is quite distinct from the typical form

Ruellia ciliosa, Nees. Very abundant along hedges. Several patches were observed in which the corolla was cream-colored and marked inside with dark lines.

Verbena hastata, L. Called "Iron-weed" here. Grows in pastures, sometimes taking complete possession of them. At least three-fourths of the plants examined were without hastate leaves. Corolla often rose-colored.

Verbena stricta, Vent. Not so common as the last.

Asclepias tuberosa, L. Very showy and very common. A specimen was found having the umbels arranged in two terminal racemes instead of a corymb. Each raceme was about a foot long, bearing the umbels in the axils of the leaves.

Asclepias verticillata, L, Very delicate and by no means abundant.

Acerates longifolia, Ell. Grows in clumps in old pastures.

Habenaria leucophæa, Gray. Rare and beautiful.

Tradescantia Virginica, L. Grows along every hedge. I observed a cluster of ten or twelve stalks having the petals pale lavender color and the filaments bearded with *magenta* hairs.

Cyperus inflexus, Muhl. Scarce. Only six or eight plants were secured.

Boutelona curtipendula, Gray. Grows in patches among the prairie grass.

Tripsacum dactyloides, L. Grows with *Spartina cynosuroides* and resembles it to some extent.—C. R. Barnes, *Madison, Indiana*.

Some large specimens of Arisæma triphyllum.—In the July number of the Gazette, in the article of Mr. Barnes, I find measurements of an *Arisæma triphyllum* from Trimble county, Ky., and a request for the record of a larger one. In this species, as in the others mentioned, Jefferson county still leads. In July, while taking a botanical trip through one of the ravines near Hanover, my attention was arrested by an *Arisæma*, which I felt convinced must exceed the measurements given by Mr. Barnes. Its measurements were as follows: Height 45½ inches: side leaflets 12½ inches long by 8 broad: end leaflet 13½ inches by 7 broad; spread of lateral leaflets 26½ inches; diameter at base of stalk 1½ inches; circumference of corm 7½ inches. It will be noticed that the height of this exceeds that recorded by Mr. Barnes over 15 inches; that the leaflets are from 2½ to 3½ inches longer, but an inch or two narrower; and the diameter of the stalk and corm the same. The length of spadix and spathe could not be obtained on account of their having withered.

This was not an exceptional specimen, since in the immediate vicinity I measured 12 others which exceeded 40 inches in length with other measures proportional, and there must have been fully 100 specimens exceeding 3 feet. A great variation in the propor-